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FILIPOV CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PRK OFFICIAL

AU041452 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 4 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, visited the Embassy of Kampuchea today to extend his deepest sympathies to the Charge d'Affaires Mr Khann Phum in connection with the death of Mr Chan Si, Politburo member of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea.

Mr Grisha Filipov was accompanied on his visit to the embassy by high-ranking officials of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, members of the cabinet, deputy ministers.

BONEV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW COORDINATION TALKS

AU051633 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] On 5 January Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Moscow, where he held talks on coordinating the national plans of Bulgaria and the USSR for the period 1986-1990.

CONFERENCE ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

AU041623 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] A national conference on construction problems opened in Sofia today with Comrades Grisha Filipov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Kiril Zarev participating. Members of the Ministry of Construction collegium and general managers of building and assembling plants are also attending the meeting.

Comrade Grigor Stoichkov read a report in which he assessed the work in the construction branch during 1984 and analyzed the shortcomings that had been allowed to occur. In 1985 the construction volume will exceed a total of 8 billion leva. A total of 100 projects of particular importance for our national economy will be commissioned and more than 78,000 housing units will be built. The implementation of this great task demands a new approach in order to accomplish it. Particular attention must be devoted to the prompt implementation of scientific-technological achievements and to their introduction in practical work. The application of the piecework system must be ensured, and the labor remuneration and labor organization system must be improved. All this is mapped out in the comprehensive engineering project on the development of the construction branch, which will soon be adopted.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed in his statement that the implementation of the plan depends to a great degree upon an increase in the concentration of resources in the respective branch and upon the reduction of uncommissioned projects.

He further pointed out that the chief task today is to work out a counterplan in the construction branch that is likely to guarantee the commissioning of the basic production funds envisaged by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

HUSAK RECEIVES PACT COMMANDERS KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD041402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of general staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. They are in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit.

In the discussion they assessed issues of mutual cooperation of the Czechoslovak People's Army with the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Present at the reception were: Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the President of the Republic.

RESPONSIBILITY OF U.S. AT GENEVA TALKS VIEWED

LD051252 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 5 (CTK) -- "On the initiative of the USSR, a meeting of Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz will take place in Geneva next week, where the possibilities to open new talks on nuclear and outer space weapons will be discussed... The USA will show its willingness [words indistinct] armament," LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE said today.

"The Soviet Union [word indistinct] resolute opponent of the arms race and makes every effort to prevent the arms race from continuing on a new, even more dangerous level. A realistic view on the world should prevail in Washington and the U.S. side should assume a constructive approach at the forthcoming meeting and join the Soviet Union in seeking effective agreements removing the danger of nuclear catastrophe", the daily said.

It pointed out that the military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is the reality of today. "The sooner Washington recognizes the irreversibility of this reality the quicker will be ensured security and [word indistinct] of nations on the earth. In the nuclear era, only the principles of peaceful coexistence and of equal security can form the basis of relations between states," the daily stressed in conclusion.

The Slovak daily PRAVDA said today that "the statement of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Konstantin Chernenko that the Soviet Union is (?ready) for the most radical solutions which should ensure the progress towards halting the arms race, and goes to Geneva with a firm determination to reach important changes in reducing the danger of war, sharply contrasts with the dangerous and stubborn tone of U.S. Government representatives."

It stressed that "the world expects the meeting of Soviet and U.S. representatives in Geneva with a hope that it will help revive detente which was broken off by the confrontation line of imperialist forces, mainly of the United States, as well as by their attempts to gain superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member countries by means of the arms race."

(?The Reagan administration) does not hide its desire to gain in these talks, however, a unilateral advantage in Geneva. Realistic political stand would be more useful as only this can fulfill the expectation the world public," the Slovak daily concluded.

CHNOUPEK ON GENEVA TALKS; PACT, CEMA UNITY

AU051424 Sofia BTA in English 0948 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 5 (BTA) -- "The socialist countries will not allow anybody to disrupt the balance of power, neither will they tolerate anyone achieving military superiority. These attempts stand no chances of success. The solution should be sought in holding an honest and equitable dialogue," emphasizes Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

In his survey of international relations over the outgone year 1984, Mr Chnoupek points out that through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, and of the U.S. in the first place, last year has witnessed further complications and a considerable exacerbation in the international situation. In his view the responsibility for this state of affairs rests with imperialism's persistent efforts to achieve at any rate decisive military superiority over the socialist community countries.

Further down in his interview Mr Chnoupek dwells on the forthcoming Gromyko-Shultz dialogue in Geneva. He notes that if these talks were to be a success and a contribution to strengthening the balance of forces, if they were to help prevent (?future) space militarisation and reduce the threat of nuclear confrontation, it is above all necessary for the representatives of the U.S. to approach them guided by the same sense of responsibility as does the Soviet side.

The most pressing topic of the day now are the efforts towards the prevention of nuclear war, for disarmament and the maintenance of peace, Mr Chnoupek notes. The only realistic way to the solution of this problem lies through the consistent steps towards strengthening peace, easing tensions, halting the arms race, and expansion and promotion of international cooperation.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister says that among the major prerequisites to overcome the current perilous stage in international life is the consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty and of the C.M.E.A., the closest unity and cohesion of the brotherly socialist countries, their more active ineraction and cooperation in all spheres.

He goes on to emphasize that the socialist countries have repeatedly come up with a number of constructive measures aimed at consolidating the international situation and at building confidence among the states. In the view of Mr Chnoupek, the most important among these initiatives is the package of proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

"The socialist countries are staunch in their earnest and selfless support to the cause of peace and in their determination to do their utmost for its maintenance. This is the most secure and reliable guarantee on which the peoples can rest their trust in the future," the Czechoslovak foreign minister observes.

In his interview Mr Chnoupek dwells on Czechoslovakia's contribution to the efforts of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries to secure a peaceful and happy future for mankind. He indicates that being a sound link in the socialist system, Czechoslovakia is guided in her foreign policies by the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence among the countries of different social systems.

In conclusion Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasizes that Czechoslovakia has always and everywhere contributed and does contribute to the flourishing of peace and to setting up the conditions for the construction of advanced socialism, that she promotes mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, paying due respect to their equality, sovereignty, independence, and non-interference in their internal affairs.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF CHARTER 77 DISSIDENTS

Seven Activists Arrested

LD041215 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Frankfurt, 4 Jan (DPA) -- Seven prominent Czech civil rights activists were arrested in Prague yesterday evening, the International Society for Human Rights in Frankfurt announced today. According to the society's information, among those arrested are, in addition to writer Vaclav Havel, the spokespersons of the civil rights movement in Czechoslovakia, Charter 77, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Rumel and Jana Sternova. The two women were released again during the night, but the five men are still in detention.

January 6 is the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of Charter 77. According to the International Society for Human Rights, the movement's new spokespersons are to be announced.

New Spokespersons Announced

NC061352 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Prague, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Two women and one man were elected today as the new spokesmen of the Czechoslovak dissident movement Charter 77, the human rights group said in an announcement timed to coincide with its eighth anniversary. The three were Eva Kanturkova, Petruska Sustrova and Kiri Dienstbier, all among the first of some 1,200 signatories of the Charter 77 manifesto.

PARTY DAILIES REVIEW '84 ACHIEVEMENTS, '85 TASKS

AU041529 [Editorial Report] On 3 January both Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carry on page 1 editorials reviewing the achievements of 1984 and assessing the tasks and prospects for 1985.

The 1,100-word RUDE PRAVO editorial, titled "Successfully Defending a Peaceful Future," notes Gustav Husak's New Year message and its hopes for peace, and elaborates on the significance of peace and the policy of peaceful coexistence which, it says, has been endorsed by participants in rallies, conferences and international meetings and by various statesmen. However, it continues, "we have no illusions that the words on peace which resounded in all New Year messages and speeches delivered by statesmen were meant seriously. Deplorably, time and again we have been convinced that all this is merely peace rhetoric and that, as a rule, the words are at variance with deeds. The reactionary forces of imperialism, particularly American imperialism, are striving to disrupt the balance of forces in the world, to escalate feverish arament, including the militarization of outer space, and to carry the world dangerously closer to the edge of war. But these endeavors totally contradict the vital interests of the peoples throughout the world, and for this reason they are naturally encountering increasing resistance from peace-loving mankind.

Realistic politicians of many states, even of U.S. allies, to a certain extent share the general concern about the adventurism of government spokesmen of the U.S. military-industrial complex; they are not completely and unreservedly allying themselves with the reactionary militarist policy of the Reagan government. They feel that the path toward nuclear war, conducted either from earth or from outer space, cannot be the path of civilization at the end of the 20th and the beginning of 21st century."

The editorial recalls the terrors and sacrifices of the last world war and of the need to prevent their repetition. It says: "We are all concerned about a peaceful tomorrow and must all see that it is realized. We in our fatherland must do so by successfully continuing to realize construction of a developed socialist society, to strengthen our economy and its defense ability, and to help strengthen the firm and united socialist community while promoting the growth of its economic, scientific and technical, and defense potential.

"It is our duty both to ourselves, and to all peace-loving people to contribute to consolidating the unity of the Warsaw Pact states, to the policy of peaceful coexistence, and to enforcing and deepening the international cooperation of states with different social systems on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Our Socialist Republic is doing this in its awareness of its historic coresponsibility for the fate of its people and for the peaceful destiny of all mankind. It is both willing and able to continue developing international cooperation, eliminating manifestations of distrust, fulfilling the Final Act of the Helsinki conference to the letter, and helping to ensure a safe and peaceful development in Europe and in the world.

"However, it is clearer than clear that this cooperation, this peaceful coexistence, cannot be pursued from the position of strength -- it can only be pursued from the position of equality and equal security."

The editorial concludes with an assurance of the CSSR people's efforts "to further develop the riches of their country, to improve the quality of the working people's life, and to strengthen their security in life."

The 1,500-word PRAVDA editorial is titled "Let it Again be Peaceful and Richer." After quoting From Gustav Husak's New Year speech on the achievements of 1984 and on the need to foster respect for good work as one of the highest values of socialist society, the editorial continues: "However, to enthuse over deeds which benefit the society must not mean to hide one's head in the sand against problems and shortcomings. If we do not, if we will not do this we will be capable of fighting our problems courageously and inexorably; this will also testify of the firmness, unity, and action ability of our party in leading the Republic and its nations and nationalities even in the most demanding times. There is no doubt that we are now living in such demanding times. On the domestic soil we must now wage what is alsomost a revolutionary struggle to change the way of thinking and orient it toward enforcing the intensive development of our society. This is a most difficult task and it is inadvisable to belittle it. We would only harm ourselves.

"We have enough malefactors also abroad -- and we must concede that they are both strong and dangerous. One of the most furious of them is world imperialism. Czechoslovakia is exposed to the onslaught of hostile propaganda. The psychological war against us, against the socialist community, is raging on all fronts. Any demagogy, any fabrication, and any lie is ammunition for it to denigrate the results of the people's work, to disseminate diverse unfounded fabrications, and to evoke distrust and uncertainty. The anticommunists are spouting fire and sulphur on us and the other countries of the socialist community. Their words and deeds are aimed at weakening and disrupting us, and at destroying us.

"What can, what must we erect against this historic evil? A great deal -- the party's principled policy; the practical course of its Central Committee; the purposeful activity of the party, state, economic, and social bodies and organizations; the unity of fraternal peoples and nationalities in our state, the awareness and devotion of all working people -- of communists and nonmembers, of members of other political parties, and of the National Front organizations," the editorial says.

"We did not underrate in the past," the editorial continues, "and we do not underrate at present the intellectual and material potential of our ill-wishers. We know that they have enormous capital at their disposal, enormous scientific and technical potential. It is therefore most gratifying for the development of our society if we can claim without self-praise that their hopes of weakening the Republic have again evaporated. This was also affirmed by the recent 12th CPCZ Central Committee session, which deliberated on the task fulfillment last year and on this year's plan. Although we have had to resolve a number of complicated issues and overcome many difficulties, we have made further progress in economic and social development."

The editorial then lists achievements in various spheres and the tasks of 1985. It continues: "Today and every day we must realize that we can fulfill all our plans only if peace prevails in the world. Today peace is very fragile; but it is not a gift. It is most necessary and must be permanently fought for and won, together with the peace-loving people of the planet, in the coordinated effort of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. Because of this we must understand the fact that, exactly due to the Soviet Union, the meeting of the USSR and the U.S. ministers of foreign affairs will take place in a few days in Geneva. This meeting will assess the possibility of opening new negotiations on the complex of issues concerning nuclear and space arms."

The editorial notes that the world wishes never to see another world war and "awaits an adequate response from the other side" to the USSR's proven willingness to "adopt radical measures for disarmament". The editorial also recalls the resolve of the CSSR and its allies to oppose reactionary endeavors of militarization. It concludes by urging every citizen to do his duty in contributing toward consolidating peace by fulfilling tasks in every sphere.

'ABBAS-LED PLO DELEGATION VISITS PRAGUE

LD022033 Prague CTK in English 1942 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 2 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), headed by member of its executive committee Muhammad 'Abbas, arrived here today for a visit. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1400 GMT on 6 January reports. "The PLO delegation headed by Muhammad Abbas, member of the Executive Committee, left Prague today. The Palestinian delegation was seen off at the airport by Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs."]

ADN REPORTS SOVIET APOLOGY TO NORWAY, FINLAND

LD051811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (ADN) -- On 28 December 1984, during target practice by Soviet ships in the Barents Sea, a homing missile [zielflugkorper] strayed from its set course in the direction of the coast due to a defect and disappeared in a westerly direction, TASS reports.

It cannot be ruled out that it flew partly over the territory of Norway and landed on Finnish territory.

The homing missile had no explosives or toxic materials on board. In connection with this unintentional incident which arose from a material defect, the Soviet side has informed the Finnish and Norwegian sides and has expressed regret about the incident.

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PRK OFFICIAL

AU041438 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Phnom Penh/Berlin (ND) -- On Monday Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo, died at the age of 50. On this occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin: We noted with deep sorrow the death of Comrade Chan Si, KPRP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Allow us to convey our sincere sympathy to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Kampuchean people, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire people of the GDR.

With Comrade Chan Si the Kampuchean people lost an ardent struggler for the liberation from colonial and neocolonial suppression, for social progress, and the transition to socialist construction in Kampuchea. In his work over many years as minister of national defense and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as in other functions, he earned great honors in the reconstruction of his ruined homeland.

Comrade Chan Si made a significant contribution to universally deepening and developing the fraternal relations between our two parties, states, and people. This was impressively reflected in the results of his recent visit to the GDR.

We will always honor the memory of Comrade Chan Si.

We ask you to convey our sympathy to the relatives of the dear deceased.

HONECKER TO VISIT ITALY 'IN COMING MONTHS'

LD041926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Rome, 4 Jan (ADN) -- It has been reported from Italian Council of Ministers circles that GDR Ambassador Dr Hans Voss has been at the Palazzo Chigi to convey a message from his government. It has been learned from the same circles that the development that has taken place in relations between Italy and the GDR since the visit of Premier Craxi to Berlin last July is viewed with satisfaction in the message.

Ambassador Voss has confirmed his government's intention to use all opportunities to expand the fields of cooperation with Italy and to give them a consistent character. There is an awareness that an increase in cooperation not only serves the interests of both countries but also contributes to developing an atmosphere of trust between East and West. This is necessary to strengthen the negotiating spiral, which seems to be beginning once more.

It has also been learned from the Palazzo Chigi that the attitude of the Italian Government and in particular of Premier Craxi regarding the significance of contacts and constructive talks between governments of different sociopolitical orders was impressed upon Ambassador Voss on this occasion. They have played a significant part in the resumption of the talks between the United States and the USSR and could in the coming months play a useful role in the promotion of greater international stability.

The return visit by GDR President Honecker, which he is to make to Italy in the coming months at the invitation of Premier Craxi, supports this trend.

SED CC GREETS SWEDISH LEFT PARTY CONGRESS

AU041407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 27th Congress of the Swedish Left Party communists [VPK]:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the 27th Congress and all members of the VPK.

We follow the struggle of the Swedish communists for the national and social interests of the working people of your country in solidarity and affinity. We highly appreciate your work for peace and disarmament, against the imperialist armament escalation, for an active peace policy in Sweden and a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

In view of the dangerous threats to world peace and the life of the peoples presented by the confrontational and intensive armament policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, the closer cooperation of the communist and workers parties and all other peace forces is of extraordinary significance in order to introduce a return to disarmament and detente. The communists and the people of the GDR are applying all their strength to make their contribution to implementing the constructive peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states. We are strengthening the German worker-peasant state as a stable bastion of peace and socialism in the center of Europe to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil.

In this spirit the GDR pays tribute to the common traditions of the antifascist resistance struggle and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of peoples from fascism by the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitler coalition. At present the working people of our country are preparing the 11th SED Congress with great achievements and many initiatives for further shaping the developed socialist society.

In the GDR real socialism will continue to be characterized by political stability, dynamic economic growth, social security for all citizens, broad socialist democracy, and the firm relationship for trust between the people and our party.

The SED Central Committee wishes your party congress successful deliberations in the interest of the struggle of the workers class and all working people of Sweden for peace, democracy, and social progress.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA -- Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, received GDR Ambassador Herbert Denzler for the presentation of his credentials. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH WEST BERLIN -- As a result of corresponding negotiations, an exchange of letters took place on 20 December by Walter Mueller, representative of the GDR Government, and Guenter Kuehl, councillor of the Senate and representative of the West Berlin senator for the construction and housing sector, on the repair of that part of the Glienicker Bridge that is on the territory of the GDR at the state border with West Berlin in Potsdam. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

MSZMP'S HORN REVIEWS 1984, CHANCES FOR DETENTE

AU040835 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Gyula Horn, director of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department: "The Chances for Detente in 1985"]

[Text] We are leaving behind a year full of tension. For the first time in many years Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks have reached a deadlock, and the validity of agreements achieved so far has come into question. U.S. behavior, instead of leading to a lower level of armaments, has led to a lower level of relations. In East-West relations, which determine the survival of mankind, elements of political confrontation and extreme anti-Soviet rhetoric have come to the forefront, and have in turn negatively influenced economic relations. Local crisis spots have been further exacerbated, and new regional sources of tension have emerged in addition to those already existing.

The most unfavorable events have occurred in the military area. The breaking up of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on 22 November 1983 clearly showed the start of a new phase in the escalation of military thermonuclear means. The start of the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe proved that there had been no real desire for agreement behind the U.S. readiness for talks and that negotiations in themselves do not block the start of a new armament program. The deployment of the MX-missile system, the B-1 strategic bombers, and the new Trident submarines has started in the United States. The U.S. space armament program announced in March may create a qualitatively new situation. With its implementation, the SALT agreements are losing their value, and the issue of intermediate-range missiles deployed in Europe is placed in a new light. The plan, underestimating the USSR's expected countermeasures, aims at building a strategic defense system that would reduce to a minimum the vulnerability of the United States and, at the same time would greatly increase that of the Soviet Union. Thus the maintenance of the strategic military balance, which is of vital importance from the viewpoint of maintaining world peace, might come into question.

As a result of all this, detente and the process of building East-West relations has been damaged: the objective elements of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems have been weakened. On the whole, however, there has been no change so far concerning the issue of war and peace. As a result of the steps taken by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, the rough military balance has been maintained, and there is no doubt that the socialist community will be able to meet new military challenges in the future as well. The annunciation of the nuclear, and mainly space armament, programs has at the same time brought new contradictions to the surface in the capitalist world. It has been confirmed that arms limitation and disarmament are spheres of common interest determining East-West relations. With regard to beginning deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, the United States and its Western European partners were still relatively unified. After November of last year, however, different political circles of the European capitalist countries have exerted increased pressure on the United States to renew the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks.

The developments that took place in 1984 confirmed that the relations between the socialist and capitalist world systems fundamentally depend on the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, and this has a determining importance especially in the strategic-military area.

At the same time, events reflected the need of different capitalist countries to maintain and continue the process of detente. In view of this, to a greater extent than in the preceding period, several quite important East-West meetings and relation-building steps took place in the second half of the year. It is a favourable development from the viewpoint of European detente that the NATO countries are gradually restoring their relations with the Polish People's Republic, thus easing the restrictions instituted against them in December 1981. All this proves that the dominant role of the Soviet-U.S. relations does not diminish the importance of relations between the other socialist and capitalist countries, because the political att'tude of all the countries involved in East-West relations has a determining function.

The cooling of international political relations was not therefore so deep as to cause cold war conditions, nor certainly not to threaten the outbreak of a world war. World peace would have been in utmost danger if the socialist community had fallen into an irreparable military disadvantage vis-a-vis the capitalist world. We can say that in 1984 we witnessed the joint assertion of detente and elements of cold war. Military and political tensions had an effect, but so did the fact that the current period was preceded by a period of active wide-ranging assertion of detente, of which we succeeded in saving and safeguarding the main agreements with the FRG, as well as the process included in the Helsinki Final Act and produced by its forums. The Stockholm conference started its activity in 1984, and the Budapest conference of experts preparing the cultural forum was successful. The practice of bilateral contacts has been maintained even in Soviet-U.S. relations, and there has been no deep break in East-West economic and scientific-technological relations. Here and there, in the form of a mutual effort, responsible political factors have engaged in increasing activity for the benefit of reducing tensions.

The year 1985 will also most probably be characterised by an extremely complex and contradictory assertion of the principles and requirements of peaceful coexistence. It is impossible to revive the process of detente without easing the military tension, which depends fundamentally on the start and success of the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks. We can justifiably say that 1985 can be a decisive year from the viewpoint of whether the trend of detente will come to the forefront of international politics in the coming years. The Soviet Union has made it clear that it is interested in genuine talks containing possibilities for concrete agreements on arms limitations, and will not give in to pressure for unilateral concessions. Concerning the fundamental problems of Soviet-U.S. relations, the Soviet Union has also made clear to international public opinion the extreme dangers inherent in confrontational elements becoming dominant. It has also shown beyond all doubt that it wishes to and can keep up with the other side in the military competition. The Soviet Union is continuing with undiminished energy its political initiatives: it shows complete readiness to freeze nuclear armament and experiments of this kind, to sign an agreement on the elimination of all thermonuclear military devices, and to develop political, economic, and other relations with the capitalist countries. The concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact aimed at the improvement of the international atmosphere, the elimination of obstacles blocking the way of normal East-West relations, and the reestablishment of mutual trust, continue to be in force.

It is still impossible to give a reassuring answer to the question of whether the U.S. Administration is really willing to contribute to reducing international tension, and mainly the tension in East-West relations.

It is particularly difficult to predict the extent of readiness the U.S. Administration will show for halting the new wave of the arms race. A great part of the activity of the Reagan administration so far has taken place in the spirit of striving for confrontation, and the tactical considerations of presidential and congressional elections considerably influenced the political declarations and steps made in 1984, although even after his victory the President came out for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations.

There is no doubt about it, in the President's great election victory, the tangible economic results played a role of considerable importance: the increase of GNP by 4-5 percent, and the 4.2 percent inflation rate. At the same time, the record $200 billion budget deficit also signals that the military programs that make up the main source of the deficit will inevitably be cut in the coming years. The effect of foreign policy factors, although they did not play a decisive role in the outcome of the elections this time, is not negligible. Although the bulk of the electorate supported the policy aimed at increasing the military prestige of the United States, the activity of sober political circles and mass movements opposing the increasing danger of world war confrontation is being increasingly strongly asserted. The administration has to take this in consideration, and especially the fact that the power relations in the Congress have not changed in favor of the Republicans. The curbing to a certain extent of the MX program and space armament program and other military plans by the Congress also showed that the Pentagon cannot completely assert its will. Analyzing this factor, it must also be taken into consideration that there will be new, partial congressional elections in 1986, and looking even further, the real fight between the new presidential nominees of the Republicans and of the Democrats will take place in 1988.

It has become more and more well known to the general U.S. public that the Soviet Union has given an immediate and fitting answer to all the new U.S. strategic-military steps, and thus, with the increase in the military power of the United States, the strategic security of the country has not increased, but decreased. The realization that even such an extremely expensive and large-scale venture as space armament does not guarantee the United States complete security against a nuclear counterattack has an effect on space armament.

The high-level political dialogue in January 1985 can become an important step in the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations. The determining issue of the relationship will continue to be the development of armament in the future. If an agreement is reached at the foreign ministerial meeting in Geneva on the start of negotiations aimed at the limitation of nuclear military devices and of space armament, this would no doubt exercise a favorable influence on the whole of East-West relations. That the complex arms limitation talks constitute the main point of the agenda of the January meeting can in itself be regarded as extraordinary; it is the first time that talks will be held simultaneously about the space armament and strategic and intermediate-range missiles, and their interrelationship. This will open up possibilities for a complex analysis of all the essential components of the Soviet-U.S. military balance of power, and thus to link up the detailed areas of arms limitation.

Today it would be too early to engage in predictions about the talks and the fate of agreements. It is a fact that among the leading political elements of the United States as many are against genuine agreements as are for them. This is reflected in the fact that Defense Secretary Weinberger, distancing himself from the agenda of the Geneva talks, is trying tenaciously to prove the Pentagon's insistence on the implementation of the space armament program.

That is why further wide-ranging efforts, mainly those that create mutual political confidence, continue to be important. There must be signals and steps that prove the seriousness of readiness for agreements. It would be extremely important to freeze as soon as possible the quantitative and qualititave developmentof thermonuclear weapons, and for the U.S. side to react more positively to the unilateral obligation taken upon itself by the Soviet Union in June 1982 that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The extensive spread of the moratorium on space weapons experiments, which is in force in certain elements in certain areas, would create favorable conditions for arms limitation. An important requirement is also to cleanse political relations of chauvinistic anti-Soviet propaganda.

It would be a constructive step toward building normal political relations to start the negotiations proposed to NATO by the Warsaw Pact on 8 May 1984 for signing an agreement on renouncing the use of force and the creation of peaceful relations. The governments of all the countries involved play a part in the development of East-West relations, and there is a common interests in avoiding the danger of a world war. This is the real, objective basis of the process of detente. It is necessary to strengthen this in all areas.

The Hungarian People's Republic has made considerable efforts in 1984 as well, to help maintain wide scale relations and dialogue in East-West relations, thus contributiong to maintaining international detente and easing tensions. Life has proved the correctness of the balanced and constructive endeavors of Hungary's principled foreign policy which serves equally the common interests of existing socialism and the country's national interests. It is also clearly expressed in the guidelines for the 13th MSZMP Congress that in 1985, and in the coming years, as long as it is possible, this policy will continue with undiminished energy.

ENTERPRISES' SITUATION IN 1985, SHORTAGES VIEWED

LD091642 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Both private citizens and enterprises are making plans for the new year. It is better, let me say quietly, that instead of weaving a net of dreams, they define plans. Otto Piritvi, director of studies at the Trade Unions Theoretical Research Institute, speaking to Laszlo Gardai, outlines the situation and where our ideas must be put into effect.

[Begin recording] [Piritiy] It is good that material interest in employing surplus staff will cease with the new wage-level regulation. It is bad, on the other hand, that it will remain in the other two forms of wage regulations. It is good for enterprises that the weight of live-labor expenses will grow so they will be able to affect staff management more rationally, but is bad that in reality it will not increase because of the entrance of the asset tax, and with this capital increases. It is good that the full amortization remains with the enterprises but it is bad that a smaller or larger part of this is taken away by the asset tax right away.

[Gardai] What will be most characteristic of the enterprises; will they be better or not in this economic situation?

[Piritvi] They will be a bit better off because their economic independence and room to maneuver will really increase while operative interference from higher levels will be less.

There will be no significant change in issues and conditions; thus it is probable that the supply of materials, and hence the possibility of satisfying the orders of the enterprises, will not improve; nor will the possibility to plan economic processes change significantly. Moreover, the fact that the tax burden of the enterprises will be quite high will force many enterprises to limit or cease altogether production of goods which, although needed by the country and reasonable or economic to produce, bring too little profit.

[Gardai] Does this mean there will be new lists of shortages?

[Pirityi] Yes. One disappears another appears, the degree of shortages will remain about the same as 1984. The year 1985 is a transitional year; it is really 1986 when we really move into the new system. I mentioned these contradictions because then it is much easier to see the kind of problems in 1985. The situation is obvious that those enterprises which the former regulations were unable to squeeze will also remain unaffected by the new regulations. [end recording]

DEFENDANT CONTINUES TESTIMONY IN TORUN TRIAL

LD041946 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] A report from Torun on today's proceedings in the hearing regarding the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko:

[Begin recording of unidentified reporter] The defendant Waldemar Chmielewski continued his explanations before the voivodship court in Torun. Because of his continued difficulties in speaking, the court ordered frequent and long breaks. The defendant today gave an account of the events leading directly to the arrival at the dam over the Vistula near Wloclawek. The gagged and bound priest was transported in the trunk of a Fiat-125P. The defendant gave details of several beatings inflicted on the priest by Grzegorz Piotrowski. When Waldemar Chmielewski received the instruction from him to watch the trunk, he got the impression that Father Popieluszko had not been able to stand the beating and had died. After arriving at the dam, the defendants dragged the priest's body out of the trunk and, weighed down with bags of stones tied to his legs, threw it over the dam into the water.

The defendant talked at length about his growing fears accompanying the earlier course of events and then linked with the possible, as he thought, discovery of the perpetrators.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1436 GMT on 4 January adds: "He said that after they came back to Warsaw, Piotrowski had informed them about the start of investigation into the case. However, according to his words the investigations failed to make progress. Piotrowski had also ordered his subordinates to avoid joint talks on the subject. He also said a bugging device might be installed in his office. He allegedly learned this from Director Adam Pietruszka."]

During the investigation, he pointed out the place where the priest's body had been thrown into the water and revealed other details of the crime.

He expressed his remorse in a spontaneous declaration. He stressed at the same time that he felt deceived and used by his superior, Grzegorz Piotrowski. [end recording]

The court ordered an adjournment of the case until Monday 7 January.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON COVERAGE, CONDUCT OF TRIAL

LD061627 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] For several days the first program of Polish radio, at 2230, has been broadcasting recorded reports from the trial in the case of the abduction and murder of Father Popieluszko. These reports arouse great interest among our listeners and have a great impact on them. However, as I have found out, they also raise many questions; we would like to ask these questions of Mr (Andrzej Czubala), the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice. Let us start with the simplest matter, the matter of the press service of this trial. Polish radio has three of its journalists accredited there. Listeners are insterested in what the criteria was for selecting them. It is known that the number of places for journalists was limited. What criteria were used and who was accredited.

[Czubala] The press service at this trial is very extensive. I would like to say that in the largest hall of the voivodship court in Torun, which seats about 100, more than 40 passes for journalists were issued -- for Polish and foreign journalists; for press, radio, and television journalists.

The criteria used by voivodship court in issuing passes for journalists were quite general. Why general? Because we wanted to include all types of mass media, as I have already mentioned, as well as an appropriate representation in Poland and abroad. As far as foreign journalists are concerned, there are a dozen or so, from socialist and capitalist countries alike.

As for Polish journalists, there are representatives of dailies and weeklies; there is lay press, if I can put it that way, but there also is the Catholic press. There are church representatives in the hall as well as members of the public.

[Announcer] I was confronted with questions: Why Torun, why this hall and not a larger one; and generally speaking, why is this trial not taking place in an enormous hall, such as in Warsaw; why is it not broadcast nonstop by the radio or television?

[Czubala] The voivodship court in Torun is the proper court to try this case because of the place where the crime was committed.

[Announcer] Such is the custom in Poland.

[Czubala] Also, there are the legal regulations of the Penal Code. That is why the trial is not taking place, if I can put it that way, at the voivodship court in Warsaw. The court has at its disposal the largest hall, which is perhaps not as large as one might expect; but it did not take any organizational action in order, for example, that the trial take place in some large auditorium. The point is that a court is simply a court, and not a show to be presented to the public as some crime film. In other words, the court must have appropriate conditions for appropriate work. This work must go on without emotions, and certain norms of conduct must be observed; these circumstances mean that the Torun court is now functioning in these conditions and not any other.

[Announcer] Some of the Western press, when talking about the trial in the case of the abduction and murder of Father Popieluszko, say that this is an extraordinary trial. Can you comment on that?

[Czubala] In its own way it certainly is extraordinary; namely because of who the defendants are, as well who the victim was. However, I simply want to say that perhaps the extraordinary nature depends on the fact that everyone can realize that the law is equal for everyone -- in other words, irrespective of the subject of the crime and the object, in this case the victim of the crime. Everyone can realize that the preliminary proceedings were fast and efficient, and the court proceedings, as one can expect, are taking place reasonably efficiently at the voivodship court.

[Announcer] You say efficiently, but I have been confronted with accusations that the authorities are deliberately dragging it out, that it is lasting too long, and that they are manipulating the trial by using this particular method of questioning the defendants.

[Czubala] Yes, I have also been confronted with such a question, or maybe more of an accusation. In fact, we have 5 days of the trial behind us and only two defendants have testified, and not even fully; the second defendant Chmielewski has not been fully questioned yet. This does not prove that the court is dragging out the proceedings, but rather it proves the court's thorough inquiry and the thorough explanation of all circumstances in the case. I would like remind you that the construction of the case is based, in principle, on explanations by the defendants. The witnesses will not bring much to the trial, as can be expected, the main focus of this trial is based on the fourth defendant's explanations. That is why the court puts so much stress on the defendants' explanations.

POSSIBLE RESULTS OF SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS VIEWED

LD041217 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 4 Jan 85

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Jan. 3 -- With only a few days to go before the Gromyko-Shultz talks, observers in Geneva are divided over the question whether the meeting would open a new round of disarmament negotiations between the two superpowers. Attention is drawn to the fact that the meeting of the two ministers has been set without any preconditions, which is a favourable sign in itself. As far as the American side is concerned, the Geneva meeting offers President Reagan a unique opportunity to prove that a disarmament accord has his absolute priority as now he claims.

Veteran newsmen covering the Geneva disarmament talks believe the Americans would run into a mistake if they assumed that the Soviet Union was going to accept the present American offers from 1982 and 1983 on intermediate range missiles and strategic nuclear weapons. The chances for agreement will not increase if the Americans hold on to the programme that has been rejected by the Soviet Union.

The observers, on the other hand, point to the communique issued on December 4, 1984, after the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin. They note that the communique carries no statement demanding from the United States to withdraw its missiles from Western Europe before further negotiations would take place.

Some observers even hope that under favourable circumstances, the Gromyko-Shultz meeting may be crowned with an announcement of the start of new disarmament negotiations in April.

FOOD PRICE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR CONSULTATION

LD051146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The proposed new price increases and curtailment of rationing, as well as compensation for these price increases to the population groups that are materially the weakest, have been submitted for social consultation by the Price Office in conjunction with the Ministries of Domestic Trade and Services; Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs; and Agriculture and Food Economy.

Three varient price changes have been proposed. The first proposes an increase in the prices of foodstuffs by an amount resulting from the increase in their production costs and the profit margin in the food trade. The second variant proposes that simultaneously with the price changes, rationing of flour, groats, and fats be lifted. However, this variant requires somewhat higher price increases, above all those particular articles. The third variant, like the second, creates better conditions to bring about market equilibrium and at the same time widens the circle of people to whom direct financial compensation would apply. In all three variants, compensation will depend on the amount of earnings.

The introduction of higher retail prices of fuel and energy for the population is also envisaged for this year. This increase would take place after the end of the cold season, that is at the beginning of April 1985. Social consultation on these issues is to last until 5 February 1985.

All citizens can, individually or collectively, give their views on the proposals by sending letters with their comments directly to the Prices Office in Warsaw, to the consultation groups in voivodship offices, or to newspaper editors and radio and television stations. The new food prices and curtailment of rationing and proposals are carried in today's press.

JARUZELSKI PRESENTS REPORT ON SECURITY SERVICES

AU041301 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 84 p 4

["Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations Made by the PZPR Central Committee's Statement Issued on 26 October 1984"; presented to the 18th Central Committee plenum by First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski on behalf of the Politburo]

[Text] In its statement adopted at the 17th plenum on 26 October, the PZPR Central Committee took a stand on the crime committed against Father Jerzy Popieluszko, which at that time was regarded as kidnapping. The Central Committee instructed the investigating and judicial bodies to urgently complete investigations and to punish the perpetrators. The public continued to receive open, extensive, and consistent reports on investigations. Thanks to the personal and militant commitment of the leadership and many functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the investigations resulted in speedily identifying and arresting the perpetrators of the crime and in removing them from the PZPR. As is known, they will be put on trial on 27 December, and an independent court will pronounce the sentences. In addition, the head of the department in which the perpetrators were employed was suspended from duty for failing in his duties as a supervisor. Efforts continue to identify other indirect perpetrators or instigators of the crime, if they exist.

In its statement, the Central Committee instructed the Politburo to consider "the problem of official and party supervision over selected areas of sociopolitical life, giving special attention to internal security." Many diverse activities have been undertaken in order to fulfill this commitment.

Commitment to party work was considered as the activity of highest priority. For this reason, together with Comrade Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, we had a talk with Comrade Zbigniew Pochec, first secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs PZPR Committee, on the problems of the party organization's work in this ministry and on efforts to further strengthen the organization's ideological cohesiveness and service discipline. As a result, the Politburo entrusted me with the task of personally supervising party activities in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

I have also had a number of other talks. In particular, during a meeting with Sejm Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, we discussed the problems of the commission, as a body of state supervision, in the area of strengthening the rule of law and social discipline in the light of the 17th plenum resolutions. We also evaluated the implementation of the law dated 14 July 1983 on the office of the minister of internal affairs and the range of activities of the bodies subordinated to him.

The inquiries made by the Central Party Control Commission have also been important. The commission studied party work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and analyzed the situation of the ministry's party echelons within the party's general structure, especially within the Warsaw committee and the remaining PZPR voivodship committees.

The Central Party Control Commission also evaluated the extent and style of the supervision exercised by the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department. The evaluations and proposals resulting from this study were discussed by the Politburo at its 18 December session.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is making its own parallel, active efforts, one of them having been a briefing of the leading cadres lasting a number of days last week. This briefing included informational meetings with representatives of the party and government. I participated in that briefing and supplied it with evalutations and tasks concerning the ministry's further activities. Similar briefings are continuing in all voivodship offices of internal affairs and are being attended by representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the voivodship party echelons.

The aforementioned measures also include the work of the special commission appointed by the minister of internal affiars, which continues to make thorough inquiries into all possibly weak elements in the functioning of the ministry, to draw conclusions, to propose the necessary preventive and corrective organizational measures, and so on. The special control bodies that have recently been set up at the minister's instruction within the Ministry of Internal Affairs will play an especially preventive role in this regard.

In addition, a review of cadres is being carried out in that ministry and all its department. The results of this review will determine, among other things, what measures will have to be taken.

The knowledge we already have on this subject makes it possible to produce evaluations and formulate proposals and recommendations at the present stage.

Above all, it is necessary to stress once again that the Ministry of Internal Affairs deserves our full confidence. The functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the security service have fulfilled and continue to fulfill satisfactorily their duty of defending and protecting the socialist state. They continue to guard public law and order, to counter antistate actions, and to serve and defend the socialist rule of law. That is why the slaying of Father Jerzy Popieluszko by the former functionaries has been a painful moral shock for the militia and security cadres, as a political provocation, as a common crime, and, objectively, as a blow against the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These cadres have severly condemned this crime; this is attested to by the extraordinary party meetings. That is why, in line with the Politburo's stand, we should all the more counter the slanders directed against the ministry's employees and rebuff with particular force the base attempts to victimize and put pressure on the members of these employees' families -- their wives and children.

For the Ministry of Internal Affairs, this crime is an isolated case, one that is absolutely in conflict with the lawful nature of its duties. Nevertheless, that crime was committed. The three perpetrators and their direct supervisor belonged to the same party organization, served in the same service echelon, and were subject to the same type of ideological-political climate. This poses the conclusion that their echelon was affected by political-moral degeneration and an extreme lack of discipline. In particular, these people conceived the inadmissible aspiration of personally interpreting the political and moral interest guiding the party. Being personal, this interpretation was disastrously false and led to trampling the laws, to provocation, and to slaying.

This shows that party work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is active and correct on the whole, should be made even more sensitive to negative symptoms and phenomena. What we need in particular is a current, complete, and thorough knowledge of the true attitudes, views, and moods in all the working teams, without exception. The statutory control functions of party organizations and echelons in the Ministry of Internal Affairs must be observed. The Politburo has issued instructions that the Warsaw PZPR Committee intensify its influence on the Ministry of Internal Affairs PZPR Committee and that the individual voivodship committees intensify their influence on the party echelons in the voidvodship offices of internal affairs. This makes it necessary to strengthen the administrative sector in the apparatus of the voivodship party echelons, whose duties vis-a-vis the Ministry of Internal Affairs should also include specific assistance in, for example, recruiting, classifying, encouraging, and posting the ideologically and morally best candidates for service with the Citizens' Militia and the security service.

In relations between the Central Committee and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it is essential to encourage the inspirational and control role of the Central Committee's Administrative Department.

It is also necessary to further consolidate the Ministry of Internal Affairs' political apparatus, which was created from scratch in the fall of 1981. It should be strengthened in particular by party activists and by those outside the ministry.

The activity of the political and training service, including its ideological and training activity, must be geared to an adoption, enhancement, and perpetuation of the Leninist concept of the rules of a class struggle, socialist norms of conduct, and increasingly higher ethical standards, especially as far as proper human relations and cultural conduct toward citizens are concerned. Every violation of these principles, norms, and requirements must be dealt with even more severely.

The functioning of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is also a subject of interest to the Polish Sejm. In the past few years, as never before the Sejm has been kept regularly and comprehensively informed by the minister of internal affairs on the state of the country's security and on the activity of the service under his command. This practice, raised to the status of a principle, must be continued. Meetings of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice that are devoted to Ministry of Internal Affairs topics regularly examine matters that are important to the ministry, such as the recent upgrading in qualifications required of functionaries, and undertakings designed to guarantee law and order. One of the future meetings of this commission will closely assess the implementation of the law governing the office of minister of internal affairs and the scope of the bodies under him.

The requirement of the present period is to further publicize the work of the Citizens' Militia and security service, especially in protecting law and order, restricting all forms of social pathology, and combating violations of the law. We require that these efforts be more and more energetic and effective. This aim should be served by cooperation and coordinated activity between all relevant institutions that take part in the work of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, which is headed by Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak. The published report on the results of this committee's 19 December plenary session confirms such an opinion.

This cooperation applies in particular to prosecuting and judicial bodies. An analysis of the papers of the State Council, the above mentioned Sejm commission, the Polish Prosecutor General's Office, and the Ministry of Justice has shown that these bodies are struggling with serious cadre difficulties.

It is essential to take a deeper look into the cause of this state of affairs, form conclusions, and take the appropriate steps. Among these steps we include the cadre reviews due to take place within prosecuting bodies and the judicature. Their wages situation requires urgent improvement. It is necessary to work out a long-term concept for selecting and training candidates for employment in these bodies. The political and cadre situation among attorneys has also been shaping negatively for some time. Party influence on this milieu is much too weak. This requires an urgent change for the better.

The priority task of all bodies of investigation and justice is to continue to combat dangerous crimes against the life, health, and property of citizens; lack of respect for public property; waste; speculation; and parasitism. Other but no less of a priority are the tasks of these bodies to combat the domestic adversary -- to bring to order those incapable of appreciating the magnanimity of the amnesty, and cut short all attempts to oppose the socialist state.

The effectiveness of all these undertakings should be improved by the consistent implementation of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution, which ordered the amendment of the relevant rules so that the procedure for meting out punishment might be more efficient, a greater material burden be imposed on those subjected to fines, and the practice of reporting the names of those guilty of crimes become more widespread. It is also necessary to energetically implement the Politburo's 16 October decision on society's legal education, with special regard to raising citizens' knowledge of their duties.

Let me mention here the role of legal advisers. The law has given them wide powers. But too many of them are neglecting their duties. Their role in strengthening legal order inside factories and enterprises, protecting their own interests and public property, and striving for better management in general can be felt only weakly.

We will also require, in accordance with the Politburo's 16 October resolution on party activity designed to make controls more effective, that channels of cooperation, information, and activity between all kinds of control bodies on the one hand, and bodies of investigation and justice on the other, be more open. While strengthening socialist law and order in every possible way, raising this to maximum importance, and firmly combating everything that violates and undermines this law and order, we also expect energetic activity by people's councils at all levels, including their commissions, and by misdemeanor courts. The same applies to the state, control, and field administration and to its general and specialized control bodies.

For its part, the Politburo has decided to establish a system of periodic assessments of party and political work inside all institutions and bodies that guard law and order. The first such assessment will be made by mid-1985.

The Politburo asks the PZPR Central Committee to approve the above report.

PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON 1985 PARTY TASKS

AU041801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 84-1 Jan 85 pp 1-2

["Resolution" adopted by the 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 22 December: "Concerning the Party's Tasks in Implementing the 1985 Central Annual Plan"]

[Text] The Central Committee declares that further progress was made in 1984 in implementing the economic program of the ninth congress; this implementation was assessed at the 18th, 10th, and 14th plenums and at the National Conference of PZPR Delegates.

Rising trends in production were established, the rate of inflation was lowered, and a certain improvement in management occurred. Nevertheless, there is still a range of negative phenomena that are delaying economic equilibrium and causing a low public assessment of the improvement in the standard of living. In 1985 we should take a step forward in overcoming these negative phenomena in order to create a good basis for solving the problems of the 1986-90 5-year period.

The Central Committee states with satisfaction that social consultations, broader and more exhaustive than ever before and an expression of the continuing socialization of the planning process, have played an important part in working out the 1985 Central Annual Plan. Party organizations and cells have taken part in these consultations energetically and en masse. Social approval of the plan should become a basis for the broadest possible involvement by all social forces in its implementation.

This is an important condition in order to meet the needs of working people and improve the standard of living; this improvement continues to be the chief goal of socialist management.

1. The strategic goal of next year's plan is to gradually improve society's standard of living by restoring economic equilibrium and restricting inflation. It is necessary, above all, to make wages in enterprises more closely dependent on the economic results achieved, and to bring investment processes under control.

The Central Committee will commit all party organizations and cells, and party members inside state administrative bodies and economic units to render political support to the goals of this plan, explain their socioeconomic meaning, and implement them energetically.

2. Improve efficiency of management is of fundamental importance for restoring equilibrium and reducing inflation. Reducing the scale of price increases depends to a large extent on the shaping of production costs and on the observance by enterprises of solutions which restrict an increase in contracted price.

The Central Committee regards it as an important task to improve the functioning of intrafactory systems of control, thus making this system improve management.

More determined activity by party organizations inside enterprises is needed in these matters.

3. One of the chief ways to improve management is to rationalize the consumption of materials. Austerity must become a permanent rule of action by enterprises, planning offices, builders, and technologist, and must permeate every production and investment decision.

Party organizations inside enterprises should systematically control and assess the result of implementing factory austerity programs, set individual tasks for party members, and give publicity to workers and teams who achieve the best results in this sphere.

Party organizations and cells, the administration at all levels, the local authorities, and the propaganda front should make the austerity movement become a general social movement and embrace all spheres of life.

4. Working for an increase in market production is a task of particular importance for party organizations, the administration, workers self-management bodies, and trade unions. A further development in food production is particularly important in order to better satisfy social needs. Therefore, while continuing the previous agricultural policy, it is necessary to guarantee increased supplies of production resources and all agricultural sectors and guarantee a profitability of production. In accordance with the decisions made earlier, the development of the food industry must be accelerated, especially of those branches that depend on domestic agricultural produce.

Increasing the production of market goods is a basic way to increase the level of consumption, gradually set the market in order, and eliminate the rationing of food commodities. The Central Committee stresses that decisions by government bodies to restrict the extent of rationing and change food prices should be preceded by broad and honest social consultations.

5. The practical introduction of the results of scientific and technical progress must be consistently speeded up.

It is essential to increase the influence of enterprise party organizations on this process. One should see to it that scientific achievements and enterprises' possibilities of developing inventiveness and rationalization are made use of, and that work forces and young people are encouraged to take an active part in this movement.

The Central Committee asks scientific and technical milieus and people in science and technology to involve themselves more energetically in solving current and long-term economic problems and to answer the call made by the present times.

The Central Committee regards it as useful to hold a national meeting of scholars and practitioners and of producers and inventors, whose basic topic would be better ways of transferring inventions from science to industry.

6. In solving our economic problems, an increasingly greater role is being played and should be played by close economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, especially with our greater partner, the USSR. It is necessary to consistently implement the decisions of the CEMA summit and take full advantage of the opportunity posed by the implementation of the "Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR Up to the Year 2000."

An exceptionally important task is to increase the economy's export potential. Export potential should be one of the main features of the structural changes program that is being prepared, and especially of the program for modernizing production potential and increasing the modernity and quality of products. Enterprises must make more effective use of the instruments that stimulate production for export purposes.

7. Party organizations in socialist plants should be primarily interested in more fully exploiting the talents, qualifications, and potential of workers and in rationalizing the employment structure. Workers self-management groups and all workers must be made concerned for the functioning of the plant wage systems designed to improve the use of work time; to raise discipline, the quality of production, and productivity; and to provide the necessary remuneration for efforts to do this.

8. The Central Committee states that the economic reform initiated by the ninth party congress is producing positive results. Enterprises' increased independence is helping to tap initiative and better exploit production reserves. Certain weaknesses are also present in the process of the reform, and independence is not always taken proper advantage of. The effectiveness of the instruments with which economic processes are guided in order to restore economic equilibrium is not always adequate.

The party will consistently support efforts to improve the system of economic performance and will treat them as a long-term process, designed to help strengthen the socialist relations of production through the increased role of the central plan and of the initiative and effective work of enterprises. Party organizations should be active in this process, should influence the attitudes and thinking of the work forces and the managing cadre, and should stimulate their enterprising spirit, innovating ideas, and good management.

It is necessary to organize in the first half of 1985 a national party-economic conference on the functioning of the principles of the economy's reformed system. The conclusions of this conference, which should be preceded by extensive discussions in enterprises, should be used to improve and stabilize the economic-fiscal system in line with the goals of economic policy in the coming 5-year period.

9. In 1985 the party organizations should intensify and deepen their work with the cadres in line with the principles laid down at the 13th Central Committee plenum. It is necessary to make consistently evaluations of the managing cadres, create a reserve of cadres, and be bolder in promoting young, able, and energetic people who have proved themselves in action. While developing interpersonal relations in enterprises, party organizations should ensure the correct position and organizational-educational role of the managing cadres, especially of master craftsmen. The principles by which the performance of the enterprises and their managing cadres is evaluated should become an important instrument of cadre policy. These principles should be adjusted to the present conditions of the performance of the economy. The government agencies' work to define these principles should be urgently completed.

10. The party must be the driving force in initiating the activities that help improve the daily conditions of people's work and life. These activities must involve not only jobs in enterprises, but all areas of social life as well. Our party echelons, from the Central Committee to the primary party organizations and groups, must be more careful in evaluating the performance of offices, the health service, trade, communications, the cooperative movement, and all institutions and units working for the benefit of our citizens, and must counter all harmful phenomena, especially indifference, and promote improvements and all useful initiatives.

The Central Committee appeals to party members who are people's councillors and self-management and cooperative activists to do all they can to fully utilize the powers bestowed on the people's councils, self-management bodies, and cooperatives by the development of the forms of socialist democracy since the ninth party congress. They should use these powers to solve socioeconomic problems in their own areas.

11. We seek to comprehensively strengthen the socialist principles of social justice in all areas of life, to observe the laws and legality, to eliminate the hardships of our citizens' daily lives, and to stick to the policy of incomes, which consistently observes the principles of "to each according to his work."

The Central Committee instructs the bodies of state administration, on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the activities of the nonsocialized sector, to draw up proposals and present them for consideration by the joint commission of the PZPR and the SD. These proposals should seek to protect and support honest people and socially useful undertakings, and to more effectively uproot harmful activities which defy the principles of social justice.

12. Efforts to strengthen the party's leading and guiding role in implementing the 1985 economic tasks laid down by this plenum require party echelons and organizations to promote activities in line with resolutions, to commit the social forces in enterprises to these activities, and to win the work forces' active support for them. An important way to do this should be ensuring a high militancy of workers self-management groups, trade unions, youth organizations, and socioprofessional and scientific-technological associations.

Workers self-management groups have now become an important element of socialist management in most enterprises. This is attested to by their ever-increasing concern for the economic results and development prospects of enterprises. The Central Committee thinks that another session of representatives of workers self-management groups in large enterprises should be convened to discuss the problems and tasks of 1985.

The strength and role of trade unions is growing. The Central Committee greets warmly the National Trade Union Congress and confirms our party's support for the regenerating trade union movement as a representative of the working people's class interests which is active in creating and sharing the national income.

13. In implementing the 1985 economic plan tasks, it is necessary to formulate the development programs for the next 5-year period and after. In January 1985 the government should submit to the Politburo the alternative concepts of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 and the main issues of socioeconomic development and of town and country planning prospects up to 1995.

The party should show special concern in the immediate future for the key problems of the country's development and for the socially most urgent problems, especially the development of automation and robotics, the flow of scientific achievements to production, the quality of production and services, and housing construction and economy.

The Central Committee approves the Politburo report and recommends the implementation of the tasks contained in this report and in the concluding speech made by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Central Committee instructs the appropriate Central Committee departments to formulate the schedule for implementing the tasks posed by the 18th plenum debates and resolutions by the end of January 1985.

OBODOWSKI ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

AU041640 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 84-1 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Andrzej Dzierzanowski report: "Polish-Hungarian Talks End -- Vice Premier J. Obodowski Makes a Statement for TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] The 21st session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which was held in Pecs, Hungary, on 27-29 December 1984, was chaired by Vice Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Jozsef Marjai.

Vice Premier J. Obodowski made the following statement to the TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent:

I am pleased to stress the great progress in Polish-Hungarian trade and economic cooperation. In line with the decisions made by the Polish and Hungarian party-government delegations led by W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar, a comprehensive program on developing Polish-Hungarian relations was formulated. This program is being implemented by the intergovernmental commission and serves as a basis for the coordination of the plans up to 1990, including automobile, electronic, pharmaceutical, metallurgical, and agricultural industries.

Implementing the decisions of the party-government delegations, we seek to increase trade and to expand cooperation in production specialization. We have concluded with our partners new bilateral accords on coproduction and on production specialization in the chemical and engineering industries. These accords bode well for the development of our cooperation in 1986-90. We will also seek to shore up production cooperation with joint scientific research, the results of which will be applied in practice.

Our trade has developed very rapidly in the past few years. Three years ago we did not know that this year our trade would be worth over R1 billion. Electroengineering products account for over 50 percent of our trade. Still, we must seek to expand our mutual exports and concentrate mainly on greater cooperation in coproduction and in production specialization, on reducing our dependence on capitalist imports, and on searching for new production lines.

There is much to do in scientific-technological cooperation. The contacts between Polish and Hungarian research units were more regular in 1984 than in previous years, especially in the electroengineering industry, including electronics, energy, mining, construction, and farm machines. The specific results of this cooperation can be illustrated by the specialization in the production of a small tractor, and by joint design and research work concerning a new autobus, which will be produced by the Jelcz and Ikarus plants. We have jointly designed electrocardiographic equipment, which will be produced in Poland and will be installed in life-saving ambulances. We have completed research into plant-protection equipment and we plan to establish production cooperation.

In mid-1985 experts will coordinate the program for Polish-Hungarian scientific-technological cooperation in 1986-90. The program will include cooperation in electronics, biotechnology, and conservation of raw materials, fuels, and energy. We support intensive methods of cooperation, especially a division of research tasks to obtain quicker results. We will exchange more complete information about our scientific-technological achievements. Like our Hungarian partners, we are interested in higher technological standards of our exports to Hungary and other countries; this calls for constant efforts to promote technological progress. The sixth session of the Polish-Hungarian Subcommission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation examined these issues not so long ago.

We base our economic relations with Hungary not only on their long traditions. We also base them on the mutual complementary nature of the Polish and Hungarian economies, and on our countries' efforts to create lasting and long-term production and scientific-technological links. We know that achieving close economic integration with fraternal Hungary will take a long time. The trade and economic results we achieved in 1983-84 are a good basis for considerably promoting Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation in 1986-90 as well.

The subjects we tackle are long-term in nature, and their implementation will result in increased trade, in an intensified division of labor, which is advantageous for our two countries, and in better meeting our countries' needs.

MINING COOPERATION WITH CHINA, DPRK DISCUSSED

LD041219 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 3 -- Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry General [General of Division] Czeslaw Piotrowski today discussed cooperation issues with China's Ambassador Yu Hongliang and Ambassador of DPRK O Man-sok.

Particularly vigorous cooperation was developing between Poland and its Chinese partners in the recent two years. Polish exports to China include mining machines and equipment as well as other items. Both countries' research institutes have established direct cooperation in this field. A permanent working group for mining cooperation has been set up under the Polish-Chinese Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The group held its first meeting in China last December. Also Polish-DPRK cooperation has expanded in these fields over the past year. The two countries signed many new agreements and outlined new tasks during the Polish visit of DPRK leader Kim Il-song last year.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU041325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 84-1 Jan 85 p 1

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Cuba's Fidel Castro on Cuban revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

To mark the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, we send on behalf of the supreme authorities of the PPR, fraternal greetings to you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the entire Cuban people, as well as best wishes for your fatherland's further successful development.

Under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, the Cuban people have achieved great social and economic transformations which arouse universal respect and wonder.

These revolutionary achievements have demanded an enormous effort by all your people, who are displaying their patriotic and internationalist attitude in defense of freedom, sovereignty, and socialist achievements while under a constant threat from the imperialist forces.

We highly value socialist Cuba's activity on the international arena and its efforts to consolidate peace and resolve conflicts by means of dialogue, especially in Central America.

People's Poland constantly attaches great importance to friendship, brotherhood, and comprehensive cooperation with socialist Cuba. We are convinced that this cooperation, enriched with new content and new forms, will encourage a further development of our countries and consolidate the socialist community. We wish you, dear comrades, new success on the road to building socialism in your country.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman

CEAUSESCU VIEWS RESUMPTION OF U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

LD051312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 05/1/1985 -- Articles in the press -- Europe At a Crossroads: No to the Continent-Arsenal, Yes to the United Continent of Peace and Collaboration -- commentary contributed by Ioan Timofte in the January 5 issue of SCINTEIA newspaper -- (excerpts) -- [AGERPRES notation]:

In his stands taken in the last days of 1984, in his New Year message, as well as in the speech made on receiving the heads of diplomatic missions, the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu concentrated on the problem of the European continent.

As is well known, last year, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu carried out a wide-ranging activity, and undertook numerous contructive demarches in order to bring about a halt in the dangerous course of events, to help resume dialogue and remove the nuclear threat.

In this spirit, President Nicolae Ceausescu hailed the meeting, due in a few days now, between the Soviet and American foreign ministers. "Just as other peoples of Europe, President Ceausescu underscored, we highly assess the foreign ministers' meeting of the Soviet Union and the United States, Gromyko-Shultz. One may say that all the European peoples expect this meeting to lead to the resumption of negotiations aimed at making a passage to halting the arms race, the nuclear race in general, especially in Europe, and at reducing these armaments." Ovbiously, taking into account the signs of a certain slackening in the international tension which appeared by the end of 1984, the pending Soviet-American dialogue falls within this context, too, the resumption of contacts broken for a long time, which means that discussions will replace immobilism.

Of course, as the Romanian president showed, in the present conditions of an accumulation of complex, intricate problems on an international plane, particularly in Europe, it would be preposterous to expect that these problems should find a solution at single two-day meeting. Nevertheless, the Geneva meeting can and should mark the beginning of a new stage in the resumption of the policy of detente, of disarmament and peace negotiations, in accordance with the people's wish.

In Romania's opinion, a top priority would be a serious, in-depth and responsible discussion of the major problem: putting and end to the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles and to the application of the Soviet countermeasures, so as, based on the two sides' negotiations, an accord be reached on the elimination of missiles and, eventually, over a given time, on the elimination of all atomic weapons from Europe.

There are many dangers resulting from the escalation of the arms race, which threatens our continent, just as the whole world -- such as for instance, the continual growth of strategic arms, respectively of intercontinental missiles, as well as the projected militarisation of the outer space.

Certainly, a step forward was made by including the whole set of life problems on the agenda of the Geneva meeting. In this context, emphasis is justly placed on the prerequesite of removing the nuclear threat, as peoples are naturally concerned over the threat posed to their lives by these weapons that represent a real and imminent danger.

Underscoring that one can expect no wonders to be worked out at the oncoming Geneva dialogue, the RCP and Romanian state leader exposed the menace to which certain stances might amount to, which, starting from this reality, try to minimise the role of the Soviet-American meeting, pretending, for instance, that one should not expect that a passage might be made to measures aimed at stopping the production and location of the new nuclear missiles. Warning in most energic terms that such an approach does not meet the interests of either Europe or the whole world, President Nicolae Ceausescu also outlined the fundamental truth, that peoples do not need negotaitions which would be a front for a continuation of the arms race, - as this would mean a mere diversion of the public opinion's preoccupations and struggle for peace and disarmament - they do need genuine, constructive negotiations, conducive to a reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. It will take time to do it, far-reaching negotiations are required in this respect, as well as consistent efforts and political willingness on behalf of the sides concerned, of all the peoples of the continent.

From this angle, European nations are vitally interested in removing the nuclear threat, and they must have their say in such an important problem as that of nuclear missiles. In this respect, Romania's president reiterated the need for all European states -- NATO and Warsaw Treaty member states in the first place -- to participate in an unmediated way, and in an appropriate framework in the achievement of necessary agreements. Undoubtedly, nuclear weapons pose a threat to all the states in the continent, and, as such, all these states are entitled to and must have their say, as it is obvious that a file as complex as that of the Euromissiles can find no durable solution through the participation of only two states.

Broad participation in the identification of adequate solutions to the problem of nuclear weapons in the continent is a basic prerequisite. Under the present circumstances, more than ever before, the community's interests should prevail in eliminating the nuclear threat posed to its existence, everything possible should be done to build a continnent above which shine in all its splendour, the sun of peace, high, beyond all differences of system, outlooks of beliefs regarding one or the other of the aspects of the international life.

MAY ADDRESSES GERMAN, HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY COUNCILS

AU051901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Dec 84 p 2

[Speech by Guenther May, deputy chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions, at a joint plenary session of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality and Council of Working People of German Nationality held in Bucharest on 26-27 December]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The joint plenary session of the Council of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality of the SR of Romania is taking place shortly after the conclusion of the 13th party congress, which has adopted documents of exceptional historical importance for the comprehensive development of Socialist Romania in the 1986-90 5-year plan and up to the year 2000.

On this occasion I wish to stress the complete satisfaction felt by all working people -- Romanian, German, and Hungarian -- in the Mirsa mechanical enterprise, Sibiu County, wth Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of party secretary general. This is a sure guarantee of implementation of the historic decisions adopted by the recent congress and a guarantee for elevating our dear homeland, and of material and cultural well-being.

For the Romanian citizens of German nationality, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high position of party secretary general is a guarantee for unswervingly continuing our party's policy of strengthening the cohesion and unity among all our people.

It also guarantees fraternity and cooperation among all working people, regardless of nationality, in their joint work and struggle for the prosperity of our socialist homeland, which ensures the plenary assertion, on an equal footing, of all our working people, their contribution to building a comprehensively developed socialist society, and Romania's advance toward communism. As a result of the policy aimed at a balanced distribution of the forces of production and of the educational and cultural insititutions throughout our country, real conditions for equal access to labor, education, and culture were created for all the sons of our Romanian homeland. At the same time, a broad democratic system was created ensuring ensuring the participation of Romanian citizens from among the coinhabiting nationalities in all our socialist democratic bodies at all levels.

As a representative of the powerful working people's collective in the Mirsa mechanical enterprise in Sibiu County, I must state that, due to the constant concern of our party and state leadership and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, this old plant has become a modern enterprise, a representative of the machine-building industry in our country, and an enterprise with a high technological level and the best of working and living conditions for all our working people. We work and live in our enterprise -- Romanian, Germans, and Hungarians -- in the best of terms and we have all necessary conditions to make use of all our aptitudes, creativity, and work energy to commendably fulfill the tasks devolving upon us under the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and to create better and better social conditions for all our working personnel.

In this context, I wish to report to the plenary session that our enterprise has fulfilled its plan task for 11 months for the main indexes and that we are determined to also fulfill by the end of the year the pledge adopted by the working people's general meeting concerning socialist competition.

At this point, we are firmly engaged in drawing up and finalizing new economic-technological and political measures that will ensure a positive beginning in fulfilling the 1985 plan tasks -- a decisive year for successful fulfillment of the 1981-85 5-year plan.

All working collectives have studied the 13th party congress documents as well as those put forward by the joint plenary session of the Central Committee and Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, by the plenary session of the National Working People's Council, and by the recent Grand National Assembly session, thus taking note of the mobilizing tasks devolving upon our working collective.

We are aware that we must respond with appropriate work to the concern of the party and state leadership with constantly developing our enterprise and ensuring wonderful work and living conditions.

As a Romanian citizen of German nationality, like all our people I reject with indignation any attempt by international reactionary circles to denigrate the great achievements registered in the years of socialism and the excellent way in which the national problem has been completely and definitively solved here in Romania in the spirit of scientific socialism. We are aware that those circles try to weaken the monolithic unity of our people and to make certain citizens leave the homeland in which they were born, brought up, and in which they completed their professional training. With the firm conviction that true national freedom and real humanism can be found only where one is born, where one lives and works, with complete trust in our communist future, and with pride that I am a son of Socialist Romania, I pledge, on behalf of the working people in the Mirsa mechanical enterprise, that we will spare no effort to commendably fulfill all tasks devolving upon us next year and during the 1986-90 5-year plan.

SUNDIC SEES 'REALISTIC' HOPE FOR GENEVA TALKS

LD051641 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] On the eve of the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva the two superpowers are assuring the world public that they are ready for an open and comprehensive dialgoue on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and on demilitarizing space. Milika Sundic reports:

Ever since Moscow and Washington agreed on the Gromyko and Shultz meeting in Geneva on 7 and 8 January, one could have noticed that as far as possible both superpowers have behaved "correctly" toward each other and that they also have tried in their public statements to leave the impression that they are ready for an equal and comprehensive dialogue on the nuclear missile armaments and demilitarization of space.

This behavior could mean that both the USSR and the United States are ready to discuss all possibilities to reach mutual understanding. This implies reciprocal respect for their stands which are known to be very different indeed. George Shultz received instructions from President Reagan to channel the talks with Gromyko onto two tracks: the reduction and limitation of strategic and medium-range arms and the problem of defense from space, without agreeing, however to the cessation of space experiments on which the USSR is vigorously insisting.

The stands that Gromyko will present in Geneva are less known but assurances are being received from Moscow daily that the USSR is ready for any mutually acceptable agreement including the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

It is assumed, however, that Gromyko will not accept a dialogue on Euromissiles until the United States has withdrawn Pershing and cruise missiles from Western Europe. If you remember, the negotiations on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear arms were suspended at the end of 1983 and this resulted in a further arms race by both sides accompanied by mutual recrimination and a deepening gulf in the relations between the two superpowers.

It is quite clear that the Gromyko-Shultz talks will not be easy at all because the stands of the USSR and of the United States on the disarmament problem are very different, and diametrically opposite as far as space weapons are concerned. However, despite that, there is a realistic hope that the two ministers will not part without an agreement being reached on the start of fresh negotiations, because what is involved is not only the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile weaponry and demilitarization of space but overall relations between the superpowers and East-West relations as a whole. The administration in Washington even reckons that the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks could start as early as March 1985, but of course one wonders really to what extent these expectations are realistic or to what extent both sides are ready openly and sincerely to discuss the problems that divide them.

For instance, Moscow continues to believe that the future of Soviet-U.S. relations, and therefore also the future of world peace, depends exclusively on the United States and its conduct on the international plane. This is also what Washington thinks concerning the Soviet stance and behavior. The Gromyko-Shultz meeting will show, if nothing else, whether anything has changed for the better, and if so to what extent, in the relations between the two superpowers during the past few months. If the two officials manage to come to an understanding that the USSR and the United States will resume the dialogue on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons, this will be a most significant event in East-West relations at the beginning of 1985. However, if they do not succeed in achieving this, and many people fear that this may well happen, this would mean a further deepening of the gulf in the relations between the USSR and the United States with unforeseeable consequences for world peace.

BORBA: PARTY DEBATE MAY LEAD TO 'PROPER REVOLT'

AU041257 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 84, 1-2 Jan 85 p 2

[Ivan Torov article: "The League of Communists: Something New"]

[Excerpts] In the last days of December 1983, few Yugoslavs believed that the coming year, which is now in progress, would bring to all of us so much political excitement, trouble, and, of course, mass debates, interwoven with extremely sharp criticism, occasional polemics that caused sparks to fly, disputes, disagreements, and differences...

This did not begin at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in July, well known to all of us, when the highest party "summit" finally opened the Yugoslav political dossier and called on the members to help search for a way out of its increasingly evident inability to mobilize itself and others to overcome the crisis in society. It began much earlier, with disputes and different interpretations of the stabilization program, and with the accumulation through the years of federalistic sediments in the LCY, which transformed the revolutionary force of the party, confirmed a long time ago, more and more into a mere sum of different political and social interests, with diminishing authority and trust.

The general party debate on the state of society and the LC was "something new," something to which we should have, as practice shows us, resorted much earlier.

The fears, mistrust, and ill feelings of the general party debate may in fact very easily and very quickly transform themselves into a proper revolt, with all its consequences, unless there is a sharp turn in the very first months of the coming year from the excessively long debates to measures, actions, and changes of the present situation, which for many Yugoslavs is unbearable. Perhaps the New Year break is not the best occasion, but one may notice with a considerable dose of skepticism and resignation that despite the plebiscite-like, very united views and positions of the party members (and not of them alone) on the biggest social difficulties, "wars" about the implementation of the stabilization program, changes in the political system, and the underdeveloped regions continue, the old disputes are carried on and new ones opened, while "oil continues to flow in the Sava."

The Central Committee gave the members a chance, and the members spoke out as befits them: sharply, critically, without pardon, and with the united striving and desire that the disunity and divisions be ended and scope opened for self-management.

The lesson of the debate is absolutely clear: If we do not sober up at last, no Father Frost can help us.

SERBIAN LC DOCUMENT OPPOSES NATIONALISM

LD042049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1959 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 4 (TANJUG) -- Communists in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia will continue to decisively oppose all forms of nationalism, one of the main causes of Yugoslavia's present difficulties.

The above is set out in a document prepared for the forthcoming League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee session which is to sum up the results of a general political discussion held in the republic in the past several months on the draft conclusions of the 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee session.

In the discussion, held also in other Yugoslav republics and provinces, Serbian Communists critically pointed out the dangers of a regression of self-management relations, growth of bureaucracy and insularity at the local, regional, and republican and provincial levels.

They also stressed that unity in the League of Communists was an essential precondition of the social changes without which current difficulties cannot be surmounted. This unity cannot be built solely on ideological and theoretical accords in principle on long-term commitments and targets, but also through the actual solutions of concrete problems.

The discussions, as the document sets out, particularly drew attention to growing social differences which do not stem from work and its results. New systemic solutions aimed at stimulating work, creativity and the other values of socialist society were therefore urged.

If it is to take a creative approach to the tasks deriving from the existing social-economic situation, the League of Communists cannot ignore the fact that there are persons in important positions in society and its own leadership who are not up to the task, the document stresses.

PROVINCIAL LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO PROBLEMS

LD0423l9 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 4 Jan (TANJUG) -- In Kosovo the discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session was very open, democratic, well-organized, and successful. The discussion gave expression to the responsibility felt by a large number of members of the League of Communists and to their readiness to tackle not only the problems of their environments but also those of society as a whole. On this occasion Communists again stated that the adopted conclusions and attitudes are good but that they are inconsistently carried out in practice. Consequently a radical change must take place in the behavior of every individual, all basic organizations, and all the organs of society.

This was stated by Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, in his introductory report at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, at which the committee summed up the result of the discussion.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; and Ivan Stojanovic and Bogdan Trifunovic, members of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, attended.

Kurtesi stressed that a major part of the discussion was also devoted to the appraisal of the political and security situation in Kosovo and to the question of adopting adequate measures to eliminate the consequences of the 1981 counterrevolutionary events. It was universally judged, Kurtesi said, that much had been done to eliminate and overcome the causes of the existing state of affairs and that all the self-managing and social mechanisms had been engaged in this struggle. All this has contributed, he said, to development of the political situation in Kosovo in general, and the Kosovo LC in particular continues to need even greater vigilance and involvement and even better organization in eliminating all the causes of instability in the situation.

He stressed that it can still be highly dangerous to either minimize and underestimate the threat from the enemy or exaggerate the enemy's forces.

Underestimating the enemy's activity and minimizing its efforts in certain environments in Kosovo tend to create the impression that the situation is better than it is, giving people the idea that a fuss should not be made over small things. We know very well what such views led to in combination with other mistakes. On the other hand, any exaggeration of the threat from the enemy also has a negative aspect, because, among other things, it may also amount to denigration of our own forces. Lack of confidence in our own forces is also encouraged by those individuals who refuse to believe that any results can be achieved in Kosovo, who resent any such results, and who disbelieve our assessments and look for any arguments in support of their views and subjective and unrealistic assessment of the situation in Kosovo and the work of individual organs in our institutions and individual well-tried cadres, who belittle the efforts being made, represent an obstacle to our activity, and assist the enemy. Consequently we shall continue in the future to need even greater and more comprehensive support and assistance from the LCY and from the Serbian LC.

Concerning the problem of Serbian and Montenegrin emigration, about which much was said during the party discussion, Kurtesi said it should attract even more serious attention in all its factors and stated that the manner of keeping the public informed on this question also has a crucial effect. Apart from the positive ways of approaching this problem and apart from support for our forces, the problem had also been presented in a way which did not help overcome it, but, on the contrary, created anxiety and lack of trust and contributed to the decisions of individuals to emigrate.

Ilijaz Kurtesi then focused on the results of the party discussion and its positive effect on the realization of tasks under the program of economic stabilization. He also referred in this connection to higher production and exports, better distribution of income, and other positive trends. He stressed that the discussion dealt in concrete terms with the causes of many shortcomings and with responsibility for mistakes. Criticism was also levelled at Kosovo's development strategy, the existing economic structure, inefficiency in the field of investment policy, and problems and anomalies in the field of employment.

Laying stress on the importance of the federal fund for the development of insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Kurtesi noted that the views on the need to change the fund's character, its manner of distribution, and its constitutional position were not favorably received by the public. According to Kurtesi, the effects so far achieved by pooling and jointly using allocations from the fund are not great, but the positive side of these processes has fully manifested itself.

The public's attention, Kurtesi added, has been attracted by certain opinions, expressed either in written form or in statements by some individuals, which lead to the conclusion that changes are being called for which would imply the shifting of angles and foundations upon which our federal and self-managing system has been built and developed. In this context, in some cases the position of the provinces and their place in our constitutional system were also questioned. The issues raised in this way have aroused anxiety and nervousness among citizens and working people, all the more so since under the guise of democracy and freedom opinions are being put forward and supported which question the foundations of our system; and these opinions have been given considerable prominence by public information media. Further development of our political system, and even certain changes which should pave the way for further development of our basic principles and for a swifter and more successful solution of topical issues and tasks, are in the interests of all progressive forces, Kurtesi stressed.

Kurtesi then went on to stress that the main task facing the Kosovo LC is to fight the irredentist movement, Albanian nationalism, and also Serbian, Montenegrin, and other forms of nationalism.

The reactionary slogans, such as "The Republic of Kosovo" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo," which are directed against the common existence and interests of all working people in the province and in the country as a whole, discredit above all the Albanian nationality. Therefore, the view that we fear certain changes in our system more than the slogan, "The Republic of Kosovo" is unacceptable and seriously undermines our struggle and the political atmosphere among working people and citizens.

Kurtesi also warned that there are people today who would like to see the name "nationality" changed back to "minority," primarily in order to prove that the present solutions regarding the position of the provinces in our system are not adequate. These people are obviously annoyed by the provinces' place and standing in the federation and by the state of relations in the republic. They use unrealistic and inadequate comparisons to explain their opinions.

Speaking about the implementation of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Kurtesi said that despite the fact that some solutions to this issue have already been found, differences still exist in the way the fundamental provisions of Article 300 of the Serbian Constitution are being interpreted. It is understandable that in some cases provinces disregard republican functions as laid down by the Constitution. On the other hand, attemps are being made to narrow and limit some of the provinces' functions. Various explanations of this kind of behavior are being given but, as a rule, they are not in line with the constitutional system.

Skender Ilijazi, Saban Krasnici, Jordan Kostic, Azem Vlasi, Feride Hiseni, Jakupu Cucala, Vlado Petkovic, Muharem Troni, and (?Hisen) Redzepi took part in the discussion this morning where it was stressed that the public debate on the draft conclusions had been open and self-critical and that it had drawn attention to numerous shortcomings, problems, negative phenomena and inconsistencies in the implementation of our system and policy.

Vlado Petkovic pointed to disunity and bureaucratization in the LC, stressing particularly that even nationalism has penetrated the LC. He demanded that it be established who is illegally acquiring wealth and who is responsible for the decline in workers' living standards. He made a critical reference to the deviations in education, the health system, and other social activities in the province. He also called for the replacement of all leaders and officials who turn a deaf ear to and instigate various anomalies, and who fail to implement their social commitments.

Taking part in the debate at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, first noted that history will in all likelihood describe the past few years as a time when our society sobered up. As with any sobering, this has been unpleasant and even painful. The material circumstances, and in particular the debts we have incurred, have forced us to give up many illusions and do away with many deceptions which we built chiefly on borrowed accumulation, on foreign resources. Whether consciously or not, all of us in Yugoslavia behaved as if borrowing is as easy as earning. We spent, invested and even squandered borrowed resources as we would have never done with resources painstakingly earned. And these problems have not bypassed Kosovo, Stambolic added. Moreover, the problem seems to be even more serious here because to foreign debts one can also add the resources of the fund for development of the underdeveloped regions which here in Kosovo, together with resources from abroad, represent as much as 90 percent of the total resources for the province' development. This share of the Yugoslav and foreign accumulation has been collected, distributed, and on the whole spent according to statist and bureaucratic ways and means. This means that the workers have had no opportunity to determine the expenditures in a self-managing and direct manner and therefore could not have felt or borne the responsibility for the way the money was used.

On the other hand, the bureaucratic and technocratic forces also had no reason to feel accountable to the working people of Kosovo concerning these "rationed" resources because they were not collected from them either. I would not describe this phenomenon so much as a consequence of subjective weaknesses as a consequence of a basically statist relationship. Such a relationship is incapable of fostering a more responsible attitude to one's own accumulation and least of all toward borrowed -- that is transferred money, or someone else's money, Stambolic said, recalling that there had been an insatiable hunger for investments in Kosovo. We have been, he added, one of the largest construction sites in Europe but there is quite a bit that we have built badly. Many of our construction sites have become guzzlers of social resources. The economic system which allowed this cannot be given a positive assessment.

Recalling the Serbian LC Central Committee's desire to reexamine the system of further encouraging Kosovo's development with resources allocated for this purpose by Serbia proper, without the provinces, Stambolic stressed that despite visible results, the method by which the policy has been realized contains many aspects which are not satisfactory. In the period to come, the Socialist Republic of Serbia will also pursue a very active policy of economic development as a whole. In this policy, special attention will be devoted to the development of Kosovo. Yet, there seems to be some misunderstanding, disagreement, and even erroneous interpretations of some of the conclusions of the 18th Serbian LC Central Committee session, in particular of point 20 of these conclusions. The Serbian LC Central Committee, Stambolic recalled, bound Communists clearly and specifically with this point, to encourage pooling of labor and resources of organizations of associated labor in Serbia proper with organizations of associated labor in Kosovo. In this way a direct contribution is to be made to the further, speedier development of Kosovo but also to the strengthening of equality of nations and nationalities and to the unity of working class interests. Serbia has and will have also in the future special obligations and responsibilities for the development of Kosovo as its component part. However, the attitude of the Serbian LC Central Committee is that the encouragement of Kosovo's speedier development must be implemented by the direct linking of organizations of associated labor. The extent of the obligations of all the republics and of Vojvodina to the encouragment of Kosovo's speedier development will continue to be determined by the federation. But the Serbian LC stands firmly by the attitude that direct pooling of labor and resources is necessary for the strengthening of unity and togetherness in Serbia and to overcome problems in this sphere, in particular problems in international relations such as the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and others problems.

Speaking about the functioning of our political system, Ivan Stambolic remarked that the extent to which it is capable of solving successfully the main and most difficult social problems should serve as a measure of how good it is or is not. However, he added, we cannot assess a part of that system or each of its individual mechanisms separately from the rest. The problem of a political system's functioning and development should be discussed in its entirely. Since we are confronted with many outstanding problems that are becoming increasingly difficult to solve, it is clear that not only are many changes in the political system required but in many cases such changes as have been made have not been implemented consistently. Therefore we must work on implementation, development and changes in the political system. And all changes in our political system should be made taking into account the workers' interests, demands, and real problems, and not according to the schemes of ideologized interests and bureaucratic alienation. In other words, changes should be made not according to individual wishes but according to the imperative of the workers and the entire working class, he stressed.

Stambolic pointed out that to a great extent responsibility for the present situation rests with the LC, and particularly with its leadership. Whether we are capable, and to what extent, of carrying out revolutionary actions in a situation of concrete struggle is therefore of lasting importance.

For instance, here in Kosovo it is not at all the issue of national equality that is topical but instead our attitude toward the practical aspects of intranational relations, and above all to the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins. Such emigration should be viewed as a result of the overall social situation in Kosovo and should be assessed according to its real effect on the overall course of events, and not separately, on its own.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, stressed that Kosovo Communists, above all those of Albanian nationality, have found enough strength in their ranks to halt the destructive assaults and counterrevolutionary attempts of the irredentist movement and, with help from the Communists of Serbia and Yugoslavia, to begin stabilizing the political situation in the province. It is mostly to the credit of Kosovo Communists that among the Albanian nationality itself the irredentist ideology of hatred among people is being exposed and that the attack on both Serbia and Yugoslavia's integrity has been thwarted. The assaults by irredentists have left scars which, understandably, have not yet healed. However, despite the fact that Kosovo Communists, together with their leadership and Communists in Serbia and Yugoslavia, are not totally satisfied with what has been achieved so far, there is still enough reason, judging by what is being done at present, to believe in their readiness to persevere in this struggle.

Awareness is therefore increasing today among the working people and citizens of Kosovo that if one day our attempts made in the spirit of good-neighborliness, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries are met by Albania's understanding and goodwill, the border between the Socialist Republic of Serbia, that is, between the SFRY and Albania, will become a bridge of friendship and cooperation. But, by the same token, it must always be known that that border will remain where it is and, if need by, we are all prepared to pay any price to enusre that it remains there forever. The atmosphere at our border will change according to the real improvement of our mutual political relations, but from the territorial point of view at no time and at no price will it ever change. The integrity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as that of the SFRY, is an unassailable achievement of the revolutionary struggle of all the nations and nationalities living in Yugoslavia, Stambolic concluded.

Replying briefly to some stands expressed by Ilijaz Kurtesi in his introductory report, Ivan Stambolic said:

I want and wish to believe that in his report Comrade Kurtesi merely misinterpreted some of my statements made in the discussion at the 18th Serbian LC Central Committee session. It happened as a result of misunderstanding of what I said. I do not feel that it is necessary for me to explain what has already been clearly stated and publicly reported.

In the afternoon debate, in which Dr Skender Bosnjaku, Danilo Vasic, Abdulah Hodza, Petar Matic, Cemalj Hasani, Tahir Ajazi, Nazmi Mustafa and Afrim Deva took part, three basic issues dominated. They were: efforts to implement the program of economic stabilization; the struggle for the further stabilization of the political circumstances in the province, and LC unity.

Taking part in the debate, Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, recalled that for some time there has been erosion of the ideopolitical unity of the LCY, hesitation, and discrepancy between words and deeds. This is the reason we have launched activity to prevent and end such phenomena, he said.

Having noted that he had expected more critical analysis and self-criticism of individual practices from this session, Matic stressed that more should be said about what has not been done rather than what could have been done.

Speaking about Albanian nationalism, he said it could be defeated only by communists in Kosovo and that the exponents of this activity should be first and foremost communists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality.

Dealing with the discussions of the political system, Matic pointed out that there were various references to the changes and that irresponsible statements which cause confusion and chaos were also made by some individuals. The reason for this, in his words, is the fact that the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium had not reacted to such phenomena. At the end of his speech he recalled the topical nature of the LCY attitudes on the political system and stressed that they were still valid.

Summing up the debate, Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed that everything emphasized in this plebiscite-like general party debate would be used to compile an inventory and sequence of questions to which the LC must become gradually committed. The debate in Kosovo has varied from one environment to another; in some a debate on the solution of the problems has been set in motion, while in other areas it will have to be made more direct and decisive. The Provincial Committee therefore adopted working conclusions in connection with the (?debate) on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, which conclusions note that the atmosphere created should be maintained and used to change the situation and relations in the LC and in society.

INFLATION RATE FOR 1984 SAID 52.4 PERCENT

LD041654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jan (TANJUG) -- Last year's rate of inflation was 52.4 percent. The Federal Institute for Statistics announced this today, stating that from December 1983 to the same month last year retail prices increased by this percentage.

The highest increases recorded last year were in the prices of industrial products, excluding food products, (61.1 percent); alcoholic beverages (45.7 percent); services (44.4 percent); industrial food products (42.6 percent); and agricultural produce (31.1 percent).

In December last year inflation increased 3.3 percent increase over the November figures. An 8.8 percent increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages was the most noticeable. The December prices of industrial food products were 4.5 percent higher; of services 3.9 percent, of agriculture produce 3.8 percent, and industrial products excluding food 2.7 percent higher.

One ought to mention that a 33.5 percent increase in electricity prices has not yet been statistically recorded as the Federal Executive Council announced it at the very end of last year. This increase, as well as the new prices of oil derivatives, meat products, cigarettes, some textile materials and exotic fruit, will be "reflected" in statistics only in the January announcement.

BOOK BANNED FOR CARRYING GOJKO DJOGO POEM

AU041556 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] After a trial held today, Judge Slobodan Batricevic, president of the three-man bench of the Belgrade District Court, read a decision which completely bans the distribution of the book "The Taste of the Eighties" by Miodrag Perisic from Belgrade, published by the Serbian Writers' Association and printed by the Srbostampa Newspaper Publishing Organization.

This book is banned because it carries Gojko Djobo's poem "Ovid in Tomi" on page 63 of the periodical RELATIONS, a poem which, the verdict says, offends the reputation of the SFRY and the honor and reputation of the late president of the Republic.

All copies of the RELATIONS periodical entitled "The Taste of the Eighties" will be confiscated and, after the decision comes into force, should be destroyed.

MOLJKOVIC BOOK BANNED BY DISTRICT PROSECUTOR

LD050946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0209 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 5 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade District Prosecutor's Office has provisionally banned the distribution of the privately published book by Ilija Moljkovic.

It said that the book, entitled "U Zaptu" ("Being Cramped for Room"), presents a host of untruths of Yugoslavia's socio-political conditions, thus violating Article 135 of the law on public information of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

AGREEMENT ON STORAGE, DEPOSIT OF NUCLEAR WASTE

LD041632 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1422 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 4 (TANJUG) -- An agreement on the conditions and methods of storing irradiated nuclear fuel and permanently radioactive waste has come into force in Yugoslavia.

Under the agreement, the Yugoslav Government and the governments of the republics, as well as all institutions concerned, should within a year determine the possibilities of building a permanent depository for nuclear waste.

Until the depository is built or the waste reprocessed, irradiated nuclear fuel will remain in the nuclear power plant.

For the time being, Yugoslavia has only one nuclear power plant at Krsko, republic of Slovenia.

BORBA PUBLISHES 1984 YEAR-END OPINION POLL

AU061806 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its combined issue of 31 December and 1 and 2 January on page 7 carries a 1,600-word unattributed report on the "traditional" year-end opinion poll conducted by the Belgrade weekly NOVOSTI 8. Asked to comment on the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, the report says "some say that it has 'probably awakened many,' while others somewhat more soberly conclude that people will certainly work more 'if pay increases.'"

When asked to assess the degree to which the stabilization program is being implemented, "most people," according to the report, answered with "poor," "mediocre," and "nil." "Only one-fifth believed that the results so far deserve a 'good' rating. There were in fact 0.7 percent who thought the results were 'excellent,' and 5.59 percent 'very good.'"

The report presents a popularity list compiled on the basis of the poll results. "As in 1983," the list is headed by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, followed by Lepa Brena, a folk singer who prances about the stage in a miniskirt.

The others on the list are Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; Stipe Suvar, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia; Slobodan Milosevic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia (see referent item for a clue to his popularity); Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milos Sestic, soccer player who captained the Red Star team before going to Greece; Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia; Jovan Miric, Zagreb professor whose book "System and Crisis" caused sharp polemics when serialized in BORBA in October 1984; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia; and Jure Franko, Skier who won a silver medal for Yugoslavia at the Sarajevo Winter Olympic Games.

The report concludes: "If the premier holds on to her first place, Lepa Brena does not give up her second.

"This, too, says something about us Yugoslavs

"Happy New Year 1986!" (figure as published, presumably reflecting lack of optimism of the majority of those polled regarding stabilization in 1985)

DOLANC ADDRESSES MARIBOR POLITICAL AKTIV

LD041953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Maribor 4 Jan (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, had a meeting this afternoon with Maribor political aktiv.

Speaking about the present economic and political juncture in the country, Stane Dolanc said that even under exceptionally difficult economic circumstances, good economic results had been achieved which provided encouragement. He pointed out the need to launch a serious, well-organized struggle for increasing labor productivity, better use of capacities, smaller consumption, and greater exports to the convertible currency market.

Stane Dolanc stressed that there were some 20 industrial installations in the country which did not yield a single dinar and yet billions of dinars had been allocated for their construction. This year robotics and automation should be developed and technology modernized. Should this not be done, Dolanc said, we shall fall further behind the rest of the world in this sphere. In his assessment it would be wrong to think that we would progress in a stable manner if resources for education, culture, and health services were reduced, however.

Assessing the income-based associated labor, Stane Dolanc stressed that in it political-bureaucratic structures, instead of the economy, make too many decisions. In the economy agreement could undoubtedly be reached more speedily were it not for various obstacles, from municipal to republican obstacles. He also dealt with the unemployment problem. He pointed out that there are various figures on the number of unemployed and detailed analysis should therefore first be compiled. On one hand, there are people without jobs, and on the other hand, many vacancies.

At the end of his speech, Stane Dolanc pointed out the significance of promoting agricultural production, tourism and artisan craft industry. Concerning the latter, regulations are rigid while the policy of some individuals was even more inflexible, Stane Dolanc said, among other things, in his talks.